Claim 3 (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 1 wherein the horizontal angular extent between the first and second object is at least 2 degrees of the entire field width viewed by the individual.

Claim 4 (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the first and second object are positioned to produce depth cues by varying the depth range difference between the first object and the second object.

Claim 5 (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1 , further including the step of using an audible sound, unique smell or specific touch sensation to alert the individual to a correct response.

Claim 6 (Previously Presented) The method of claim 3, wherein the depth cues are provided within a range of the pre-attentive depth perception limit.

Claim 7 (Previously Presented) The method of claim 5, wherein the pre-attentive depth perception limit is approximately 3 arcmin.

Claim 8 (Previously Presented) The method of claim 3, further including the step of varying the textural contrast between the background and the first and second objects.

Claim 9 (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 7, wherein the step of varying includes varying textural spatial frequency.

Claim 10(Previously Presented) The method of claim 7, wherein the step of varying includes varying color composition.

Claim 11(Previously Presented) The method of claim 7, wherein the step of varying includes varying edge fidelity.

Claim 12(Previously Presented) The method according to claim 7, wherein the step of varying includes varying electronic signal noise.

Claim 13(Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, further including the step of varying the textural contrast between the background and the first and second objects.

Claim 14(Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the background includes varying the textural positioning of features within said background.

Claim 15 (Original) The method according to claim 1, wherein the method is applied in the treatment of dyslexia.

Claim 16(Previously Presented) The method of claim 14, wherein the step of studying includes creating, positioning and viewing to teach individuals to utilize pre-attentive vision in reading.

Claim 17(Previously Presented) The method of claim 14, wherein pre-attentive vision is used to calibrate the attentive vision of the foveal region.